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Locar. News.—The City and Suburban Seve Bureau of the Univer Passa and New York Associated Passa is at vi to 39 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Let It Die in the House!

The Administration currency bill ought not to pass the House of Representatives.
All the amending in the world will not remove its inherent viciousness of principle The only thing to be done is to strike out the whole of it after the enacting clause. Like that of a worthless dog, its tail should be cut off close behind the ears.

It seems incredible that men holding the responsible positions occupied by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, should attempt to foist upon the country a measure so crude, so hastily concected, and so sure to lead to dissater. It is true, that they concede its imperfections in points of detail, but they do not indicate how these imperfections are to be removed, nor even that they will consent to the removal of all of them.

Amended or unamended, the currency bill now before the House is a bill for the inflation of the country's circulating medium to a point where the maintenance of gold payments will become impossible, and a currency panic inevitable. Do not let it pass the House! Let it die there!

The Two Republican Factions.

The Republicans of this city chose on Tuesday night their County Committee for the year 1895.

It consists of 158 members chosen from the several Assembly districts on the basis of the Republican vote cast in each, the Republicans not being believers in the equality of political divisions for purposes of representation, even when such divisions have been created by themselves. Though the population of each of the Assembly districts is ostensibly the same, their representation in the Republican Committee varies by from three to eight members.

Some factional disputation has been going on among the Republicans, the difficulty being the familiar one between the Union League element, represented by Mr. BROOKFIELD and his associates, and the Republican machine element, supposed to be favorable to Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT. The contest for the Chairmanship has led to much friction, and both sides claim a victory.

The fact, however, is that the two factions Union League and PLATT, are about evenly divided, each having, so far as at present appears, seventy members. The balance of power nominally held by those attached to neither faction, is actually controlled by one Republican, the Mayor elect, Col. WILLIAM LIGNUMVITÆ STRONG. If he appoints Union League men to the chief offices, as the latter expect, the Union League men will have a majority; if he gives his preference to the machine men, as the latter hope, the scale will incline to their side.

Such, in substance, is the political result of the recent reform victory in this town. Whichever side gets the offices, will tredominate in the city Government.

The Delusion of a Great Writer.

It is a strange delusion which the telegraph from New Zealand tells us of, in announcing the death of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, that of his idea that the popularity of his writings was waning.

No fancy could be further from the fact than this.

To illustrate what the truth is about the works of this great writer, let us relate an incident which occurred in a well-known bookstore in New York only last Saturday evening, before the death of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON had been heard of in this part of the world.

A lover and buyer of good books was talking with a bookseller of exceptional knowledge, experience, and literary taste in respect to the collector's success in the past in picking up books from time to time at reasonable prices, which subsequently advanced in value until many of them had come to be regarded as veritable book-buyer's prizes. "I wish you could give me some advice as to what to buy now," he continued, " which would turn out as well as my own notions of fifteen and twenty years ago."

"I do not feel sure about many things." responded the book man, "but I am quite confident that I am not mistaken about the books of one author. Buy first editions of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. He will rank as the first story writer of our time. I see constant evidence of the increasing appreciation in which his works are held. That esteem will constantly increase, and the forms in which his writings were first given to the public will be valued more and more by book collectors, as time goes on. The man who buys first editions of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON now, even at the prices at which some of them are held, will make no

mistake." If ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON had but known it, his distinction as a writer was never greater than just before his death, when he feared his popularity was waning.

The Decay of Bookselling. In the latest number of the Ninetcenth Century, a veteran English bookseller, Mr. DAVID STOTT, laments the shrinkage of business which his trade has suffered within the present generation. Some of the causes assigned for the decay of bookselling are no doubt peculiar to England, but others are observed to be operative on both sides of the Atlantic.

About the magnitude of the decline in the sales of English books to individual buyers there seems to be no dispute. Mr. STOTT points out that in spite of the enormous growth of the population of the British metropolis, only four new bookselling shops have come into existence within the last twenty years, while during the same period nine or ten booksellers have disappeared. The provinces have the same story to tell. Booksellers' shops, which were once a credit to country towns, have vanished, and no newcomers have taken their place. In fact, the genuine country bookseller has ceased to exist, and he is compelled to eke out a livelihood by becoming a general dealer in all kinds of knick-knacks. Books are now huddled up with china jars and other bric-à-brac, and even such literature as is obtainable is of the most ordinary type.

in England that a bookseller would rather not receive an order for an important book, which only yields him ten per cent. profit, while his business expenses are at least

twelve per cent. One of the alleged causes for this state of things is the exorbitant price at which many English books are published. From this point of view England is compared unfavorably with France, where valuable books are produced in a style quite good enough for the ordinary reader, and at prices within the reach of all. Mr. STOTT notes that across the Channel a book will be issued for \$1.50, which in his own country would be published at \$7.50. Even when an English translation of a French \$1.50 book appears, the pub-

books, sales of 19,000 and even 20,000

copies have taken the place of an edition of

novels can be published at popular

better class of literature? We suppose

the answer is that very few literary

or scientific books can hope for so large a

that Mr. STOTT can think of is that publish-

orders. This demand seems unreasonable.

It is counter to a fundamental principle

The prices of English books were just as

ago, when bookselling was a much more

flourishing business. It is evident, there-

fore, that the principal reasons for the de-

eline of the trade must be looked for in

certain other phenomena mentioned by

Mr. Stott, and which are quite as con-

spicuous in the United States as in

Great Britain. The chief cause of the

diminution of the sale of books and the

contraction of the bookseller's business

throughout the English-speaking world is

unquestionably the enormous increase of

periodical literature. Since 1860 magazines

have steadily supplanted books in every do-

mestic circle. The weekly newspapers soon

followed, and when the daily newspapers

with their much greater resources entered

the field as continuous purveyors of litera-

ture they threatened to distance all competi-

tors in respect of the quality as well as the

quantity of the material supplied. Mr. STOTT

manding only a moderate amount of leisure

has finished his morning and evening

papers, the sight of so much solid reading as

is contained in a book of four or five hun-

Compositions of substantial value in the

field of science, philosophy, history, and en-

lished in book form. But other kinds of

literature are fast tending to seek a differ-

ent medium of communication with the

public; and, consequently, the trade of

The Circular Nuisance.

The mails are now loaded with the circu-

lars of merchants soliciting customers for

their wares as appropriate for holiday gifts.

As these include articles of both luxury and

necessity generally, and as millions of dol-

lars will be spent in their purchase between

now and Monday night, all enterprising deal-

ers are seeking by liberal advertising to get

the advantage of this harvest time for trade;

but why are so many of them dissipating so

much of the money they are expending for

this purpose in annoying the people with

circulars sent through the Post Office at a

These circulars come along with a multi-

tributions, so that of the two the chief part

their character is discovered they are, as

a matter of course, tossed into the

waste basket unread. Their sending is re-

sented as an impertinent intrusion, like the

visit of an importunate peddler. Usually,

therefore, they do more harm than good to

the dealers who spend so much money in

getting them up and paying their way

The only circulars offering articles for

sale which justify the expenditure on them,

and which can be sent out with no danger

as a nuisance, are the few which contain

special information, specially desired by

the people who receive them. Articles

of which there is no general supply may

safely be advertised in this way, to

the purchase of merchandise on general sale

in the trade, is to force on his attention mat-

ters which concern the sender's interest

only, and consequently to be guilty of bad

The proper place for such advertisements

is in a newspaper, one of whose most impor-

tant functions is that of a business directory.

It enables the merchant to keep before the

public his name, his place of business, and

his wares, without causing them annoy-

ance. As a part of the news of the day, he

announces to the people generally the articles

he has to sell, their prices, and where they are

on sale. He does not ring the door bells of

people's houses to thrust in unsought and

undesired circulars soliciting buyers for his

goods, but puts his advertisements in the

newspaper. There they are in their appro-

priate place, and are respected accordingly.

This is a great opportunity enjoyed by

trade because of the development of the

modern newspaper. It brings the merchant

and his business before the whole public

and gives to both the consequent distinction.

The circumstance that the trade of houses

which advertise the most largely and per-

sistently in the newspapers is always great-

est, proves that the public are interested in

such announcements when they are put in

the vehicle to which society now naturally

The Bad in Cleveland.

The city of Cleveland has adopted a sum-

mary method of procedure against evil-

doers. All the bad people have been warned

and ordered to leave the city at once! No

one whose presence is regarded as a menace

to the public safety and good can stay there

any longer. The order was prepared at a

meeting of the city authorities, and is to be

enforced by the Mayor, with the help of the

police. The outward march of the bad is to

That is the way to clear up Cleveland.

Away with the workers of iniquity! Among

those warned to go are leafers, crooks, sots,

gamblers, dive keepers, owners of improper

looks for the information.

begin this week.

manners. It is poor business policy.

of every man's mail is made up. As soon as

bookselling will ultimately be concentrated

cyclopædic information will always be pub-

dred pages depresses him, and he turns to

some of the monthly magazines.

in comparatively few hands.

great cost for postage?

through the Post Office.

ays truly that by the time a reader com-

of trade.

quickly as possible. We cannot tell what proportion of the 300,000 people in Cleveland are bad. We should think that a fair guess must be about one-half of them. This signifies that the population of the city will be reduced at once to 150,000. It will be the most wonderful clearing out of badness ever known. lished price becomes \$7.50 or \$9. An When only good people are left there, it will argument in favor of all English books be a sweet place to live in. No police force being brought out at a moderate price is drawn from the great success which has will be needed, no lawyers, no preachers, and very few philanthropists. recently attended the issue of new novels at selling price of \$1.50, instead of \$7.87% It appears that in the case of many of these

there is water enough to drown them all.

Will the bad people of Cleveland give

heed to the warning? They cannot be safe

if they do not. The order has been issued

the United States. Last month the voters

of Cleveland expressed their disapproval of

the quality of the Hon. Tom I. Jonnson by

declaring his unfitness to represent them in

We warn the loafers, sots, crooks, gamblers, and other bad people of Cleveland not to come to New York. This is not the place for such creatures. They can never live in 1,000 copies in the three-volume form. If safety here at any time of the year. Besides, it is only a short run from Cleveland to prices, why not, asks Mr. STOTT, the Chicago, which is said to be the wickedest place on earth.

Costly Nonsense.

number of purchasers as can be commanded In an open letter to the Mayor, printed on by a popular novel. Besides lower prices, Tuesday in our esteemed contemporary, the the only remedy for the decay of bookselling Mercury, the majority of the Park Commission announced that at the coming session ers should allow a uniform discount to all of the Legislature they will ask to have the booksellers, irrespectively of the size of their work of constructing the Harlem Driveway transferred to another department or to a special commission.

The Harlem Park, of course, belongs in right and reason to the Park Department. high as they are now, or higher, thirty years If for any unusual or perverted purpose ithad been originally intrusted to a special commission or to another branch of the city Government, whether to the Corporation Counsel or to the Department of Charities and Correction, it would have had to be built on identical lines. Either Mr. OLM-FTED or Mr. VACX, the two most eminent men known to the profession of park designing, would properly have been called on for its plan.

Legislation putting the Driveway under the control of another commission will not rest on sound principles of managing our municipal business, but on the wish of Park Commissioners who have abused their office, to escape responsibility in the way most agreeable to themselves. As between such Commissioners and this particularly important piece of park making, if anything is to be taken out of the Park Department it should be the Commissioners. And if they desire to escape from the burden of the Driveway to-day, let them not wait to encumber the statute books with a freak of their own, but put the work where it belongs, in the hands of the landscape architect.

An Earthquake Prophet.

Herr FALB, the earthquake prophet of Vienna, suddenly achieved fame last spring. He said Greece would be shaken by an earthquake on April 20, and the event actually came off according to FALB's programme. There was a slipping of the unstable rocks underlying the Atalanti Channel. A terrible shock buried some hundreds of Phocians in the ruins of their homes, shops, or churches. All Greece was shaken. Italy felt the tremors, and seismic instruments as far away as southern England recorded the disturbance. It was a sad day for Greece and a great day for FALS. The prophet had hit the nail exactly on the head. The chance that he would do so was rather less than that he would draw a prize in a lottery, but he did it.

If Herr FALB had now retired on his laurels they would not have faded so rapidly, and he would have saved Greece no end of anxiety and distress. Unfortunately the spirit of prophecy was upon him and could not be suppressed. The Viennese seer opened his mouth again and told the world that on May 5, Greece once more would be shaken, tude of others begging for charitable con- and Athens would be destroyed.

Poor Greece had not yet buried dead who had been crushed under the falling walls of April 20, and Herr FALB's new prophecy sounded in her ears like the crack of doom. Not only ignorant people, but also men and women of intelligence and education, were overwhelmed with nervous apprehension. In his report on the earthquakes in Greece in 1893 and 1894, which Prof. MITZOPULOS of Athens has just published, he gives a short but graphic account of the needless suffering which FALB's words inflicted upon the people of the capital.

Twelve days before the date fixed by FALB of provoking resentment against them for his next earthquake, the details of his prophecy were telegraphed to Athens. Every effort of scientific men to reassure the public was in vain. They wrote to the newspapers that FALB's alleged omniscience as o seismic phenomena was pure humbug, a particular profession or to collectors; but and that his prophecy was based upon no to trouble a man with circulars soliciting knowledge or theories that entitled it to consideration. They might as well have talked to the winds, for one stubborn fact overtopped all other considerations in the public mind. Herr FALB had predicted the earthquake of April 20, and what he had done once he might do again.

Business was largely suspended some days before the dreaded May 5. On the night before the expected catastrophe few people in Athens and Pirasus slept. Most of the people had abandoned their houses and were in the streets and fields. Many others took refuge in barks and ships, and awaited from minute to minute the expected destruction. Many were frightened into sickness, some died, and a number of panic-stricken women suffered from premature childbirth. The scare did not entirely subside for days after customary business directory, which is a FALB had been proved to be a false prophet. A great earthquake is usually followed by a period of frequent earth tremors until equilibrium is restored among the disturbed rock strata. As long as these tremors continued, thousands of people believed that FALB's second earthquake had been only delayed, and was sure to come.

Seismologists have for years been giving the most earnest attention to the question of predicting earthquakes. If with the delicate instruments now in use for recording earth tremors they could discover un failing signs of the approach of a great catastrophe, a warning might be sounded which would tend to minimize the frightful loss of life. It cannot be said that any practical progress has yet been made in this direction. Any one who, in our present state of knowledge, sets up in business as an earthquake prophet, is a humbug, and his prophetic tendency ought to be suppressed with a heavy hand, before he has wrought unspeakable mischief among the inhabitants of the earthquake regions.

The Italian Government is unreasonable demanding an immediate settlement of all its claims against Brazil, and in menacing the iew Administration. Fracil has been laboring under very great embarrassments during the must four years, has suffered severely from civil war, and has been straitened financially on Things have come, it seems, to such a pass | resorts, and others. The city is happing by a account of the expense, \$300,000,000, incurred

cated on the shore of Lake Erie, in which in the suppression of the rebellion. President Monage has just entered upon the duties of his office, and is wholly absorbed in efforts to pacify the country, establish order, and replenish the treasury. It is at such a time that Italy indulges in protests and threats, and that Italian men-of-war are despatched to Rio de Janeiro. by one of the most famous of the Mayors of In thus acting, Italy treats a friendly and perplexed country with gross injustics. It would be utter foolishness for Italy to attempt to carry out her policy of intimidation. If persisted in, Brazil will surely be rendered powerless to pay

Congress. He had better leave the place as the Italian claims. France as well as Italy has pecuniary claims against Brazil which ought to be brought to a settlement. But the French Government, knowing the situation in Brazil and desirous of maintaining amicable relations with her, has refrained from making its pressure offensive and assuming an attitude of hostility. would be well for Italy to follow the French example. A harder task than that of exacting money from Brazil by force could not be undertaken by Italy.

> A man of most lovable and noble qualities departs from among us in the death of Mr. EUGENE KELLY, and every sincere American will desire to lay a wreath upon his grave, Above all he was a patriot, both as regards the country of his birth, which was Ireland, and the country of his long and honored residence, the United States. His heart and his hand never failed in any duty toward either; and we may well believe, as we bid him farewell, that we shall not look upon his like again.

The great and decisive reason against the enactment of the income tax in the Wilson Tariff bill is contained in the first article and second section of the Constitution of the United

States: "Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers." The income tax, being a direct tax, is in fla-

grant violation of this provision of the funda-

Our Government ought to make prompt recognition of the gallant service rendered by those German sallors who, at the risk of their own lives, rescued the crew of an American British coast, and carried them to a place of afety on the Isle of Wight. The story has been old in a special cable despatch to Tur Sex from London: and if Mr. CLEVELAND has been otherwise too much engaged to be able to find the time to read it, we must hope that some member of Congress has taken the trouble to give thought to it. The tale was a thrilling one; the bravery of the German sailors was never sur-passed; the gratitude of the rescued Americans was made visible by their salt tears.

It is most certainly the duty of the American Government to recognize the great gallantry of the German sailors by offering them some suitable reward. Every man of them ought to get a solid gold medal, bearing upon it the thanks of the Congress of the United States.

Other Governments of the world recognize ervices of the kind more promptly and pleasingly than our Government, though we regret to be compelled to say so. The German Em peror has, during the past few years, been foreost among European rulers in deeds of the kind. Our own country should always be the foremost in them.

Let Congress shut its mouth a minute and think of the deeds of the sailors of the German steamer Brilliant in aid of the tempest-tossed crew of the rattled Boston schooner. "The annals of the sea," said our London cable correspondent," scarcely tell of a grander bit of work.

TO REORGANIZE THE POLICE. Views of an Experienced Public Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There ought to be a legislating out of the entire police orce, to take effect some months hence, with a preferential right to the members to be reapinted to their present positions on showing their fitness, throwing the burden on them to

Mayor Strong ought to have power for three months to remove all or any heads of departments and appoint other men to their places. After that he should have no power of removal, except on charges and for established grounds. after hearing. This rule should apply to all future Mayors. We can't afford to let any one have the absolute power of removal of all the 17,000 employees of New York city. Select eads of departments believed to be competent. Let each Mayor have the absolute power to do that. Then make them independent of him,

except in case of actual misconduct. If people have not absolutely lost their heads. An Association to Add to the Attractions the revelations the Lexow committee has made of the enermous power of the police, will render impossible the creation of a single-headed Police Commission. Put the executive power of the force in one man, with power to distribute his men as he wift, and a qualified power of disci- | County Fish and Game Protective Association. pline. Put elsewhere the power of appointment and removal, and the expenditure of money. other than salaries. In other words, assimilate the power and position of the man who wields the executive authority, to that of a general of an army, the efficiency and changing of officers and men to rest elsewhere. Not a DEMOCRAT.

A PREHISTORIC RELIC.

Strange Story About an Ancient Vase, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have a rious old vase or bowl given me in 1856 by the late Col. Mark A. Burnett, to whom it was given many years previous by Col. Christopher C. Haskins, who found it in an Indian grave in the Roanoke bottom. How long Col. Burnett had the vase before he gave it to me there is no way of now finding out, for he has been desd many years, and his oldest child, now aged, cannot collect when he first got it. Col. Haskins died perhaps fifty years or more ago. I have shown this wase to every intelligent visitor I ever had and until last week none could tell me anything about it. At last a geologist came who told me that it was a "human flesh pot," He said that there was a full description of it in "Stephens's History of the Persecution of the Saints," a book ow so rare as to be almost obsolets. The vase evidently at one time was on a pedestal which is now broken off and lost. It is about four inches high and six in diameter. It is a dark cream

Mr. M. K. Arnn, the geologist, told me that it as brought to this country probably 5,000 or o,000 years ago by the fire-worshipping ancesors of the mound builders, from whom it was aken by some powerful Indian chief, with them it was buried. He said that it was made it the fat of human fiesh, and was used as a corptacle for dismembered portions of the ear of the worshippers, such as fingers, toes, are, or such atthemption of the worshippers, such as fingers, toes, are, or such other pieces as they chose to sacrice and deposit in the pot, which, when breathed pon by the priest, was atonement according to heir degma. I had never before heard of or read to whimman firsh pat," and I ask you to please two man any information you have on this, once, nevel subject. Thinking it possible that thay be a subject worthy of the notice of trhasdogheal experts. I hope you will publish his. Respectfully yours.

Cuscowilla, Va., Dec. 17.

Cuscowilla, Va., Dec. 17. 10,000 years ago by the fire-worshipping ancesis. Respectfully yours. Cuscowillia, Va., Dec. 17.

The Trinity Church Tenement Mouses. From the Evening Post. As far as we can make out, about nine-tenths of what is written about Trivity Church tenements is

ntrue, and the other tenth is inaccurate. Nearly all the tenesuents it has been credited with stand either on land it does not own at all, or on land which it has let at long leases and from which it gets only ground rent. For the bouses on such leased land it is no more responsible than for the condition of the City Hall.

They Like It.

From the Citizen, Rome, N. Y. Tur Sex of to-day is a marvel of journalistic ability

From the Lemocrat, Backensnok, R. J. However we may differ with Tax SCN occasionally in its editorial opinions, there is no ewaping the con-clusion that it is by long colds the most readship and the now: instructive newspaper on this continent

> Master Horner of the West, From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean. Little Jack Horner sat in the corner Easting as if for late: He disto t use the thumb to get out the plum; He took it with a kinfe.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

The Problem of the Effect of Its Torpedo Explosions Upon Its Crew.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-It may seem prems ture to be discussing the question of the distance at which the new submarine boat should discharge her torpedo, as the boat is not yet built or begun; but it is really concerned with a given to the hall.

portant element. Ten years ago, at Stokes Bay, n England, important experiments were made by detonating large charges of compressed gun cotton under water at various distances from at Newport, made in December and March last, as will be remembered, two rabbits, two chickens, two pigeous, and a cat were put aboard a Lay torpedo, which was then immerced by buoying it from spars. It was 27% feet long and 3

ens, two pigeons, and a cat were put aboard a Lay torpedo, which was then immerced by buoying it from spars. It was 2775 feet long and 3 feet in maximum diameter, displacing about four tons. It was at first submerced by means of four II-buch shot, and also by lead in wooden boxes lashed under the local.

The first explesion was made with 80,7 pounds dry weightly of wet gun cotton, weighing in that stafe 100 pounds. The distance was 331 feet. Unfortunately, leaks were occasioned, and the byrpedo boats won't to the bottom, the snimals being drowned. Accordingly, the seams were made lighter by riveting and otherwise, and, after certain changes in fitting and clinking, the experiments were reflewed. The charge, which was the same as before, was expleded at a distance of 305 feet from the boat, and there was no injury either to it or to the animals within. The third experiment was at 200 feet, the fourth at 150, the fifth at the same distance, with a sun cetton manutactured at Newbort, since in the previous one the detonation had spparently been incomplete; the sixth at 100 feet, the seventh at 80 feet. The calculated pressure excreted in this last experiment was 578 pounds per square lineh. When the forpedo was raised the shell was found to be depressed in a number of places, although there were no leaks. The animals were entirely unhurt, but were well spatiered with a little dirty was retinated that the distance had been made as short as was advisable for the strength of the torpedo boat, and further reduction would only result in drowning the animals, it was clearly shown, however, the life would be given that the distance of a lay torpedo was wrong it iron, ranging in thickness from 13 lineh to 17 inch.

In all those seven tests the depth of water was 7 or 7½ fathoms at the torpedo boats, and the submergence in the two cases was about 18 sec, accordingly it seems the torpedo boats, and the submergence can be explosed within an early ly practically it cannot be found in the season of the lower animals. The materi

A NEW REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA. perior to Anti-toxine.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.-Dr. Heine Marks, chief of the staff of physicians at the City Hospital, says he has discovered a new treatment for diphtheria which is superior to anti-toxine. over a year," he says, "I have been experimenting with two incompatible chemicals. If I could once get them united, I was certain that I had once get them united I was certain that I had the best cure in the world for diphtheria. Several months ago the secret of combining them was discovered, and I set about testing my theory. The union of these two chemicals produces a straw-colored liquid resembling whiskey. The medicine has a pleasant aromatic odor and a peculiar pungent taste. My method of administering it is with the hypodermic syringe and swabbing the throat. The effects of the injection are to reduce the temperature and destroy the micro-organisms. Swabbing the throat destroys the false membrane. Thus all the remedial qualities claimed for anti-toxine are contained in my discovery, but my remedy has several advantages over the anti-toxine cure.

"For instance, there is no danger of producing abscess or decomposition by reason of a diseased condition of the horse's blood, from which the scrum is obtained. It does a breed other microbes, as the anti-toxine was finely properly or carefully handled. No diest, eof the animal can be communicated to a person, as may be the case in the use of blood scrum. There are many other advantages which will be readily comprehensible to physicians upon learning the ingredients of the remedy."

The doctor refuses to make known the formula of the new discovery until its efficacy has been satisfactorily demonstrated to specialists in throat diseases. the best cure in the world for diphtheria. Sev-

TO PROTECT FISH AND FOWL.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 19. - A convention of Monmouth county anglers and sportsmen, called by Game Warden James F. Edge, was held here this afternoon to organize the Monmouth County Fish and
The following committee on permanent organization was selected:
Charles J. Parker, Manasquan; John Terhune,
Marawan; J. V. Emmons, Long Branch; W. S.

Matawan; J. V. Emmons, Long Branch; W. S. Burtis, Freehold; Charles, Brower, Farming-dale; John Bergen, Red Bank; Br. Edward Field, Red Bank; Dr. A. T. Applegate, English-town; Howard Willett, Port Monmouth; Leon-town; Howard Willett, Port Monmouth; Leonard Hulett, Asbury Park, and L. O. Gre

Asbury Park.

The primary object of the association will be to protect the interests of hook and line fishermen along the shore. The projectors say that the pound-net fisheries have rendered hook and line fishing unpreditable to those who follow it for a livelihood, and without pleasure to those who also for short of the short.

it for a livelihood, and without pleasure to those who angle for sport.

Arrangements have been made to introduce 50,000 black base into the two estuaries of local Lake, which will be dammed to prevent the fish from escaping into the sea. Quali and ducks, which have become scarce in the county, will be brought from the South and let loose, to restock the fields and woods. preliminary remarks that since the society was

Capt. Creeden and the Irish Brigade Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I observe that Police Captain Creeden, about whose case I say nothing, has been mentioned in some of the papers as an "honorary" member of the Irish Brigade Association. I have been somewhat remiss in my attendance on the functions of that body and the admission of honorary of that body and the admission of honorary members is news to me. I know this, that the old Irish Brigade Officers Association was practically broken up by the ill-advised admission of outsiders, some of whom developed very undesirable qualities. If the association which succeeded it and opened its doors to the enlisted men has fallen into the same misrake, I am very sorry. The few of us of the old origade who still live have thes to bind us almost as close as family ties. Where we have short-comings we can treat them as such are treated in a tamily. To have to shoulder the blame brought by unnecessarily admitting outsiders tends to weaken our own hold on each other, as well as to put us in a false position before the public.

When It Ofmany.

Captain late Eighty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Another "Pair" of Pastors TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF! In last

unday's issue you cited two instances where a man and a woman officiated as joint pastors of churches. I am aware of abother case of the kind. The Pack Church (Congregational) at Emira, N. Y. of which the Rev. Thomas K. Beccher was for many years the successful and beloved pastor, is now in charge of the Rev. Annie F. Eastman, assisted by her bushand, the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, by her bushand, the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman, better full precher, and also a versatile lecturer or literary themes, while her husband is very efficient, both in the pulpit and in pastoral work. They are, within, a most estimable, harmonicus, and happy pair, and there is not the slightly dainger of diagreement between the chief rastor and her massuline assistant. They were stronger recommended to the church as his successors by Mr. Beccher, who retired from active professional duty, after more than thirty years of strailly successful service with and for the Park Church.

MIDDLETOWS, N. Y., Dec. 15. man and a woman officiated as joint pastors of

To Turn Bown Isane Newton.

To THE Edition of The Sex-Mr: In the Even-me Sex of Dec. 17 I noted reference to a young French mathematician named Vernier. White French mathematician named version White you expressed some chainted the young main relative to demonstrate what he column of you you shall add that it would be not affected to wake he columns.

This young main seems to have be some doe upon which have for some mouths have been and grantle he was the same in that the Newtoniant theory of gravitation who had read prove to temporable and temporable to the place of a best of himse that made a copy of the fille page of a best of himse that made to top of the fille page of a best of himse that made to the fille page of a best of himse that made to the fille page of a best of himse that made to the well-main theory of gravitations best made and made a system based upon others also matural plantaneous. Hereactility yours, brancaso On themselves a New Your. Residence & Bedding Department, then its

PASSAGEWAYS TO THE BRIDGE. East Side Property Owners Want Them Kept Open to the Public.

Clarence A. Henriques, as a committee appointed by his fellow trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, heard arguments yesterday with regard to the petition signed by owners of real estate in and about the "Swamp," The petition preliminary matter, namely, the strength to be the opening of passageways on each side of this given to the hull.

From the beginning of the study of submarine | end of the bridge from Park row to the river for the convenience of the public. When explosions the distance from a ship's side at the bridge was built about twenty feet was which they would be destructive has been an im- left clear on the New York end on each side of the structure so that fires in the adjoining property would not be likely to interfere with bridge traffic. This clear space was payed like a street and was so used for a time. But the the side of the Oberon. In our own experiments | trustees leased the arches to persons who gradnally took possession of these paved ways, and

 Noble Italian names figure in strange places on this side the water. A Malatesta is a Thompson street grocer; one of the Diodati family is a barber; in time fences were built which prevented all traffic. The lessees of the arches thus acquired large yards which they are using for business dis are grocers.

large yards which they are using for business purposes.

There is such a maze of streets east of the bridge entrance that any one who wants to get to it from that section has to make all sorts of circuitous twists. About one hundred of the largest property owners of the district petitioned the trustees to open passages, if not for vehicles, at least for foot passengers, along the sides of the bridge, and the hearing yesterday was the result. The only persons at the hearing who were opposed to the passageways were those who rend the arches from the trustees. It appeared that Luytes Bross, who rend nine arches, have put up a smoke stack from one of the arches that has caused frequent complaints the Board of Health from the owners of adjoining property. When Mr. Luyties spoke in opposition to the roadways, Mr. Henriques kept say lug:

"You'll be smoke stack is there yet."

shifted to the roadways, and the rest."

"And the smoke stack is there yet."

The impeacement was finally admitted. It also appeared that a cold storage company near the river has built an engine house in the roadway, and claims that permission to do so was given by the trustees of the bridge eight years ago. The petitioners contended that all the property of the bridge was public, and that any private purposes to which any part might be put must not interfere with any public use.

The hearing was closed, and the trustees will consider the matter.

HIGH LICENSE IN BROOKLYN.

The Saloon License Doubled and Hotel Keepers Must Pay \$300. The Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn carried out their threat vesterday to raise the license fees for hotel keepers and liquor dealers. The Commissioners held a secret session early and after Mayor Schieren had received a committee appointed by the Republican Assembly men elect, who had called on him to protest against any interference with the license The committee consisted of F. F. Schulz and Julius L. Wieman. Mr. Wieman is the man who introduced the Sunday Side-door bill, which

The Mayor told his visitors that they were to late, and that an increase in the license fees had late, and that an increase in the license fees had aiready been decided upon. Messrs. Schulz and Wieman protested that an increase in the license fee would turn many people out of business and deprive them of a means of livelihood.

"Half the saloon keepers can't pay their rents, as it is, and are going out of business, while private ciube which pay no license sell liquor and flourish," said Mr. Schulz.

He also declared that bottled beer was sold in candy stores in the neighborhood of school houses to the larger schoolboys at three glasses for 10 cents.

Mr. Schieren said that he had never heard of such a thing.

was defeated in the last session of the Legisla-

such a thing.

The new list of fees for licenses adopted by the Commissioners is as follows: Hotel license, \$300; saloon license, otherwise called a first-class license, \$200; license to remain open all night, \$150 additional; storekeepers' license, \$150; ale and beer license, \$50; druggists' license,

The first-class license has thus been doubled, and the hotel license is a new feature of the schedule, hotel keepers having paid the same as saloon keepers heretofore.

Commissioner Forrester, a deacon of a Baptist church, made the motion for the increase. Each Commissioner signed the new rule.

COUNTY AFFAIRS IN NEW JERSEY. One Board Deadlocked Over a Bond Issue-Another Being Investigated.

The Morris County, New Jersey, Board of Chosen Freeholders are deadlocked. A special meeting was held yesterday to consider bids for \$350,000 worth of road bonds. There were three bids received, and the Finance Committee rec ommended that the bid of the New York Life Insurance Company at 101.175 be accepted. A motion to concur in their recommendation was defeated by a tie vote, the eight Republicans voting in the negative. Their position is inconsistent. Upon the question of issuing the bonds they voted as a unit for it, while only two Democrats voted with them. Curious people are searching for an explanation. searching for an explanation.

The investigation of the affairs of Middlesex

the investigation of the shairs of Middlesez county was begun yesterday by Commissioners Richard Stevens of Newark and Rutherford Coleman of Trenton. The examination of the collectors by experts revealed that the road appropriations had been \$20,000 and the expenditures \$42,000. The investigation will be continued on Friday. ed on Friday

A great reduction in the salaries of county officials was made by the Passale County Board officials was made by the Passaic County Board of Freeholders yesterday. The salary of the County Engineer was cut from \$4,200 to \$1,500 a year. The Board also abolished the office of Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas as being unnecessary. The following county officials were appointed: Director of the Board, Jacob J. Van Noordt; Collector, P. H. Shields; Secretary, A. R. Pearce; Counsel, Dewitt C. Bolton; Physician, W. B. Johnson; Engineer, W. L. Whitmore; Road Inspector, L. S. Menger; Lamp Inspector, J. Wall. The Board is Republican by a majority of six, and all the county officers are Republicans.

WORKING GIRLS' NEEDS. Mrs. John Sherwood Tells of the Kind

Mrs. John Sherwood gave a reading yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel for the benefit of the Kind Word Society which has for its object the aid of working girls. Mrs. Sherwood who is President of the society, said in a few

organized employment had been found in the country for 1,000 girls. "Many of the girls who come to us seeking for homes," said Mrs. Sherwood, "are girls wh find it impossible to exist longer on the starvation wages of factory or store. They have rarely any knowledge of domestic service or sewing, and it is very difficult to find places for them. The society hopes in the near future to start a fund for the purpose of building a servants' institute where these girls may receive efficient training to fit them for domestic service. There is at present a pressing need of funds to relieve the condition of many of the girls whi apply to us. Few of you have any idea of the misery existing among great numbers of girls in this city. There are so many who can scarcely keep soul and bedy together. Miss bedge has paid this society the compliment of saying that it has done more good than any other young philanthropic organization."

In Mrs. Sherwood's audience were the Rev. Ir. Newland Maynard, Mrs. Edward Ridley, Mrs. C. A. Horemus, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Ibaniel Butterfield. find it impossible to exist longer on the starva-

A Bazanr for Charity at Sherry's.

The decoration of the new mission rooms at Relievue Hospital was the incentive for a very attractive barear at Sherry's yesterday afternoon and last evening. General booths, each noon and last evening. General booths, each decorated to represent a different nationality, were arranged around the ball room, and visitors found them furnished with useful holiday articles. During the evening there was dancial. The sale will continue this afternoon and evening. The lades conducting the baraar are Miss Leary, Mrs. Theodore A. Haveneyer, Mrs. Brockholat Cutting, Mrs. Charles M. Deiriens, Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Herman bettern, Mrs. Charles May, and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston.

Compromised Heavy Taxes at 15 Cents on the Boliar.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19. State Comptroller Harris has begun action against ex-County Clerk P. J. Quigley and his bondsmen to recover \$500,000 on his bond to reimburse the State for privilege his found to reimbures the State for privilege tax's not collected. There are \$3,000,000 of these incollected taxes, one-third of which are against the retail beaut dealers of this city. The comptroller has recently been hing suits against the deliments, but the indust dealers organized and trought shock pressure to bear that yesteriasy the comptroller automited that he would never they provide a mounted that he would never they come of business men are not included in the compromise.

Hurvard Hos 3,790 Students.

Bosros, Dec. 18. The Harvard College catalogue for 1804-5 was issued to-day. The officers if instruction and government, exclusive of the corporation and the overseers, number 2.17. There are in addition his proctors, preachers, and curators in the regular service of the university. The grand total of success in the university is 2.700. The increase in the number of courses to be given during the year has been very great. Considerably over 400 courses and half courses are laid down.

Public aquarimus are not generally kept open at night, strong artificial light being injurious

Williamsburgh, a Polish variety theatre has been fitted up. Admittance coats a few pennies. Nost of the performances take place in the afternoon, when

performances take place in women and children attend. -Some old fashioned folias in this town still buy all

their puarry of a Broadway house bearing an English name. It dates back to a time when facilionable French and German bakeries were few, and without making much show has quietly faced with success a

een competition.

-There are several small and exclusive schools for girls dotted over fashionable New York. The effort at these schools is not especially to prepare young women for college, but rather for life. French is omen for college, but rather for life. French is mononly the language of the schoolday, and there are forms of punishment for speaking English.

a Borgia makes shoes; two of the Medici are barners and a third is in a nearly related trade. As to patri otle names, a Mazzini is a laborer and three Garibal -A Central Pacific Railway land agent says there are more than 200,000 head of wild horses in Nevada. They are a source of much trouble and loss to stock

men, because they eat off the best grass on the ranges and leave little for cattle and sheep. The last Legisla-ture passed a law permitting any one to shoot stal-lions found running wild. -About the finest shot tower hereabouts is the ec-tagonal structure that rises high in air from a broad base on the edge of the East River near the foot of

Forty-ninth street. It is visible up and down the stree, and there has been a feeble attempt to for advertising purposes. The tower has been out of use for about a quarter of a century. -The cheaper and smaller Hungarian restaurants rival in squalor the little Italian eating places that mark the several Italian quarters and even the Greek restaurants on the east side, down town. The most

expensive thing is a restaurant is cleanliness, and a genuine New England housekeeper who would found a clean, cheap eating house in this town would make -Few persons realize the extent to which Chinamer have seized upon the laundry business of this town. There are about 1,000 Chinese laundries in the city. and not more than 500 run by persons of other nation alities. One seldom or never sees a Chinaman em-ployed as a hired worker in an American laundry.

Perhaps no other trade has fallen so nearly into the hands of a single nationality.

—The new town of Three Forks, Wash., located last summer, has just made an interesting discovery. A high mountain rises immediately south of the town, and now that the sun is sloping toward the south it shows itself above the mountain top and shines on the town for only about twenty minutes a day. The local experts have flaured out that in the dead of wie

shine a day.

News of another big gold find in Alaska was brought to Fort Townsend, Wash., a few days ago. The discovery was made near Cook's Inlet, by newly arrived miners. Gravel taken from the face of a bluff vielded \$15 to the pan, and nuggets averaging in value about \$20 each were found in profusion. The party fied claims to the land, and one of their number is on his way to San Francisco for machinery to work the find. A rush of miners to the district set in from Juneau as soon as the find became known.

—Maine is in the throes of an election just now. A

State flower is being voted for, and every one, man woman, or child, has the privilege of the ballot. Heretofore the pine cone has usually figured as the emblem of the Pine Tree State, and the opinion seemed general before the balloting began that it would undoubtedly be selected. But in many dis-tricts it has not received a single vote, and it has only a small lead. The flowers running it closest in favo are the apple blossom, mayflower, and golden rod.

-With the first deep snowfall that beautiful cres-

ture, the cardinal grossbeak, commonly called the red-bird, will come about the homes of men in search of food. The male is the most richly clad of birds native to this region, and his crested head is full of beauty and distinction. His darker and more soberly appar eited mate is also trim and beautiful, though less shows. It is a belief of bird fanciers that the taste of human blood means death to the grossbeak, and the bird in captivity is extremely apt to nip a finger

thrust into its cage.

-Lancaster, Pa., Is one of the few American towns with the tradition of an annual local fair. It is a long time since the fair was held, but it flourished once a that it was the event of the year. The principal street of the little city was almost hidden in booths and tables, and every sort of merchandise was sold, from gingerbread to rich silks. Country lads saved their pennies the whole year to have money for the fair, and on fair day every lad bought something pretty for his lass. Lancaster was then in many ess German village.

publisher a time when he must take refuge in lies. That time is the period immediately preceding the issue of a new edition. Years before the new edition appears the work of revision begins, and if any hint of it gets abroad the effect of the news is at once feis in the sale of the current edition. When it is well known that a new edition will be out in two or three years the sale of the old edition almost absolutely stops, and the loss on accumulated stock may be con-siderable. Then it is that the publisher and all his

-Apiculture in New Mexico is beginning to assum made that branch of husbandry a profitable industry in California. The field particu-larly is in Eddy county, in the southeastern curner of the Territory, where there are several successful bee One farmer, with 150 hives, supplies the town of Eddy with honey, and he expects to sh \$1,000 worth of comb honey to Eastern markets next year. It is an Arcadian industry, traditionally assoclated with the culture of the vine, and should prove exceedingly profitable in that region of grain and a falfa fields, vineyards, and exuberant wild flowers.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Le Bosphore Epuptien, for the last eleven years the leading organ of French opinion at Cairo, has ceased Whymper, the famous Alpine climber, and the first

to ascend Chimborazo, broke his collarbo while ago in trying to go up stairs in London Hubert Herkomer has just published six "songs without words" of his own composition, for violiz and piano, with original dithographic flustrations.

In Florence the Salvation Army has pitched its camp in the Palazzo Rinuccini in the Via de' Serragii, on belonging to the Medici. The city authorities encour

Mr. C. J. Clay, for over forty years the manager of the Pitt press at Cambridge University, is about to re tire. The Pitt press holds the same relation to Cam bridge that the Clarendon press does to Oxford. Leoncavailo, the composer of "I Pagilacci," has just completed a ballet, three acts, on the subject of R. nard the Fox which is to be produced at once at the Vienna opera house. The dancing is accompanied by

a chorus singing behind the scenes. Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurispru-dence at Oxford and editor of the Law Review, has been chosen to be editor of the Law Reports. He is a grandson of the late Chief Baron Pollock, and his uncle is the last of the Earons of the Exchequer.
Out of respect to the late Czar, the union jack was hung at haif mast from the Hound Tower at Windson Castle. It was the first time since the death of the

Prince Consort, thirty-three years ago, that the British flag had been displayed as an emblemot mourning above a royal residence. Stage coaches are to be revived in the neighborhood of London by the Post Office, on account of the excessive charges for the transportation of parcels of some ratiroads. A line will be established between

and Guildford, to run only at night, so as to so with free roads and greater speed. An old man of 78 was sent to jall for three days by the Marylebone police magistrate recently, as he was unable to pay a flue of 60 cents for not seeing that his twelve-year-old grandchild went to school. He was a perfectly respectable working man, his wife was

ridden, the child's parents were flead, and he could not go after the truant himself. Each inhabitant of Berlin takes on the average 140 trips a year on connibuses or horse cars, acthe Vienna Journal des Princiports: the Londoner takes 110 rides, the framburger 20, the Parisian 54, the Budapester 50, and the Vienness only 48, The New Yorker heads the list with 207 trips every average man, woman, and child takes a rile every two slays out of three.

This is the official mourning dress prescribed at the inglish court for the late Emperor of Bussia: For a fortnight ladies will wear black dresses, white show black or white shoes, feathers, and cane penmondator plain gold or eliver ornaments, then for all other fortnight black dresses, with roboted ribbons flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or gray or while dresses with thack rithons &c. The positionism will wear black court dresses, with black awards and backles through the whole period. The court went his of mourning on Dec. 5.

report receive from #1 or \$1.25 to \$1.00 dressers, millioner, and teleposities may get 2. Overseers begin with this week, and may rise to be Sing young woman in solo charge of a alretred \$0 a week, her hours were 1.7, in four di-the week, 35 on one, and 115, on one; her means a brought in to her; there were no sandary conbraces, these being care in biasers and worked from 9:30 a. M. III 1: P. M. and on t till II. for \$1.70 a week, and was not allowed to go